

Habitat, North River, Alabama, near Tynes. Examples may be seen in the National Museum and in the cabinet of Mr. W. A. Marsh, of Aledo, Illinois, and in my own. Thirty specimens received. The shell is allied distinctly to *instructus* Lea, and also to *rubellus* Conrad, and to *trochelianus* Lea. Some of them remind one of *fussinans* Lea.

From *rubellus* Conrad it may be distinguished by being longer, not so stout or inflated. It need not be confounded with the other shells named, as it differs from them entirely, although allied. It is named for the collector. Figured specimens are deposited in coll. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.

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**SPECIES OF CHLOROSTOMA OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PATAGONIA.**

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BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

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The genus *Chlorostoma* is essentially Pacific, being chiefly developed upon the Pacific shores of Asia and North and South America. The former open strait between the Americas allowed it to spread to the Antillean region and eastern shores of the United States, where a number of species have existed from the tertiaries to the present time. A few forms also found their way around Cape Horn. The species have been generally divided between two genera, *Omphalius*, including the umbilicate forms; but this division is purely artificial and unnatural, very closely allied species being separated by it. It would be better to drop *Omphalius* into the rubbish-heap of synonymy. The etymology of *Chlorostoma*, "green mouth," is not very appropriate to most of the species.

There are no species of the genus known from European or African seas. On the eastern coast of South America, south of Brazil, the following occur:

***Chlorostoma patagonicum*** (Orbigny).

*Trochus patagonicus* Orb., Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid., Mollusques, p. 408, pl. 55, f. 1-4 (1835-1846).

*Trochus corrugatus* Koch in Philippi, Abbild. n. Beschreib, etc., I, *Trochus*, pl. 2, f. 7 (Nov., 1843).

This species was found by d'Orbigny in the Bay of San Blas, Patagonia; Philippi gives the locality Brazil. Dr. Wm. H. Rush collected a few specimens in Maldonado Bay, Uruguay. The sculp-

ture is very fine grained, the suture narrow but deeply plowed, and the columella armed with two or three small denticles at the base, as in the genus generally. The outer lip is weakly grooved within on the thick part near the margin. The deep umbilicus readily separates this species from the following form.

The exact date of d'Orbigny's publication of this species is not known to me.

**Chlorostoma Hidalgoi** n. sp.

Shell very similar to *Chlorostoma patagonicum* Orb., (*Trochus corrugatus* Koch), but wholly imperforate, the umbilical region covered with a white callus. Fleshly-cinereous, with the apex eroded, white. Sculpture of crowded spiral series of small, irregular granules, similar to those of *C. patagonicum*. Spire conic, periphery rounded, the base flattened. Aperture very oblique, somewhat triangular; columella armed with two small teeth at its junction with the basal lip.

Alt. 15, diam. 17 mm.

"Rio Negro, Patagonia," coll. A. N. S. P.

This form differs conspicuously from *C. patagonicum* Orb. (*corrugatus* Koch) in the completely imperforate axis, the other species being conspicuously umbilicated at all stages of growth. *C. Hidalgoi* is also more conical. In color, sculpture, and the deeply scored suture, the two species are extremely similar.

It is named in honor of the author of the *Moluscos del Viaje al Pacifico*, a meritorious work on the South American fauna.

**Chlorostoma Orbignyanum**, n. sp.

Shell imperforate, conic, with flattened base; purplish-gray, with blackish spirals above, black below. Surface dull, sculptured with numerous low spiral liræ, several below the suture obscurely beaded, the others nearly smooth; the liræ near the suture separated by narrow intervals, those toward the periphery more widely spaced, with one or several interstitial threads in each interval. There are about 10 liræ on the penultimate whorl, and 10 below the periphery on the base. Whorls 5, very convex, separated by deep sutures, the last whorl flattened below the suture, obtusely angular at the periphery; the base free from spiral sculpture in the center, eroded and brilliantly pearly in front of the aperture. Aperture very oblique, pearly within, with a rather wide dull border within the thin outer lip, acute; columella short, concave, porcellanous, terminating in a small tubercle below, adjacent to which there is a minute denticle;

umbilical region somewhat calloused, the place of the umbilicus marked by a moderately sunken pit, surrounded by a weak spiral rib which terminates in a faint denticle at the junction of the columellar and basal margins of the peristome. Alt. 14, diam.  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Beagle Channel, Patagonia (Dr. H. von Ihering).

This species (No. 1020 of von Ihering's register) is obviously unlike the forms of eastern Patagonia, and there is nothing like it in Mabilie and Rochebrune's work on Cape Horn mollusks. Of the Chilean species, it is allied only to *C. fuscescens* Phil.,\* but in *C. Orbignyana* the whorls are more convex, the prevailing color black, and it is imperforate.

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#### ON A COLLECTION OF FRESH-WATER SHELLS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

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BY FRANK C. BAKER.

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During the month of July, 1899, the writer made a collection of marine and fresh-water shells in the state of Rhode Island, and a list of the fresh-water species may be of interest. Collections were made at the following places:

1. Nayatt, R. I. A small pond between the railroad depot and the bay. The bottom is made up of soft, black, carbonaceous mud, and the shores are lined with dead leaves and twigs.

2. Newport, R. I. Bailey's Pond, near Bailey's Beach. A pond of good size and considerable depth, bordered by cat-tails.

3. Providence, R. I. Cat Swamp. A small clear stream, flowing through a flag-swamp. The numbers after the species indicate the above localities.

*Calyculina partumeia* Say. 1, 2. Common.

*Calyculina truncata* Linsley. 1. Common.

*Calyculina securis* Prime. 2. Not common.

*Pisidium*, near *abditum*, but possibly *P. lens* Sterki. 1. Common.

*Pisidium splendidulum* Sterki. 1, 2. Not common.

*Linnæa palustris* Müller. 3. Common.

*Planorbis trivolvis* Say. 2, 3. Common.

*Planorbis deflectus* Say. 1. Common.

*Planorbis parvus* Say. 1, 2, 3. Common.

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\* Conchylien Cabinet, *Trochus*, p. 182; Man. of Conch., XI., *Trochidæ*, p. 181.